

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

POMRIL.
PURE NON-ALCOHOLIC
APPLE JUICE
Invaluable for Stoutness and
Diabetes
Per doz. quarts.... \$7.25
Per doz. pints..... 4.65
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, Queen's Road Central.

GRAND PRIX PARIS 1900
The Highest Possible Award.
**JOSEPH
GILLOTT'S
PENS.**
Of Highest Quality, and having
Greatest Durability are there-
fore CHEAPEST.
The Only Award Chicago, 1893
[91a]

No. 14,488 號期十捌百肆千肆萬壹第 日陸十式月柒年十叁緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1904. 陸拜福 號十月玖年肆零百九仟壹英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

**WATSON'S PRICKLY
HEAT LOTION**
IS A FIRST-RATE PREPARATION.
IT AT ONCE RELIEVES THE SKIN
IRRITATION AND PRODUCES A
SOOTHED QUIET FEELING.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,**
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. [a1381]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Have been appointed

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
OLD
BLEND
WHISKY.
The Brand of the
OLD
COACHING DAYS
Prices Per 1 Doz. Bot. \$14.00
" 1 " Flasks 8.00
" 1 " 5.00
" 2 Gallon Jar 14.00 [a2183]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
PRICE \$11.00 PER DOZEN
NET

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blend
Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a46]

VICTORIA CYCLE EMPORIUM
We are Sole Agents for the following:-
MONOPOLE, FUTURE, GENTLEUR, and
NEW PREMIER CYCLES. Best American
Machines in the Market, always on View and
for Sale. Also a Large Assortment of SECOND-
HAND MACHINES of various makes,
nearly as good as new, at greatly reduced prices.
MOTOR CYCLES, MAIL CARTS,
RICKSHAS FITTED WITH PNEUMATIC
TYRES AND BALI BEARINGS THROUGH-
OUT. Everything in the trade always kept in
Stock. First-class workmanship guaranteed in
all branches of the business. Re-enamelling a
specialty. H. S. ABDOLLA,
60a, 43 & 34a, Queen's Road East.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.
Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.20 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1904. [a451]

YAU LOONG. [a56]

New Season's Selected
GINGER AND FRUITS
of Standard Quality.
Packed in Rich Syrup and Best Sugar.
STEM GINGER for Table d'hôte.
Specially recommended.
Delicious and wholesome.
Fixed prices for different assortments.
Orders will be promptly executed.
Hongkong Office at No. 3, Sui-On Lane,
Facing Des Vaux Road, West, near Gas Works.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1904. [a2022]

**DAVID CORSON & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.**
3486
Carlton House.
10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Cool Rooms; Elaborately Furnished, Com-
fort of Residents and the Cuisine a specialty.
For terms apply

B. F. HOWARD,
Lessee and Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1904. [a1621]

"ASAHI BEER."



BEER OF THE RISING-SUN.

BREWED BY

THE OSAKA BEER BREWING CO., LTD.,

OSAKA, JAPAN.

IN CASES OF 4 DOZ. BOTTLES.

IN CASES OF 8 DOZ. BOTTLES.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1904. [a35]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:-

SUPERB OLD COGNAC,
\$23.50 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$13.50 per doz.

Less old than the above.

IMPERIAL BRANDY
\$12.00 PER CASE.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—
THE "PALL MAIL."
\$21 PER DOZ.

11 Years old: the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

**C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL
BLEND WHISKY,**
\$11.00 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS

THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

AGENTS—**SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.** [a45]

E. C. WILKS & CO.

CONSULTING MARINE AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

MARINE AND ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

SHIP-DESIGNING AND CONSTRUCTION.

ENGINES, PUMPS AND ELECTRIC MOTIVE POWER FOR FACTORIES,

POWER INSTALLATIONS, &c.

MACHINERY AND ELECTRICAL REPAIR WORK, &c.

Agents for Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & SON'S ENGINEERING and ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

Agents for H. W. JOHN'S ASBESTOS GOODS.

Cable Address "MARINEWORK," Hongkong.

Telephone No. 358.

12, Beaconsfield Arcade, Hongkong.

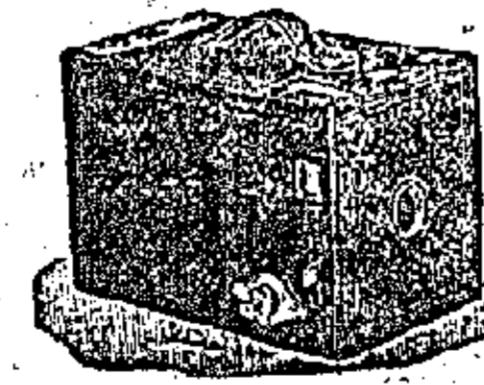
Hongkong, 24th August, 1904. [a153]

PHOTO SUPPLIES

DEVELOPING

AND PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN.



GOOD WORK,

PROMPT

RETURN.

UPTO-DATE DARK ROOM

FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN

AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS.

LONG, HING & CO.,

PHOTO GOODS STORE,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(Same Premises as Messrs. Al Chee). [a38]

Hongkong, 15th August, 1904.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

LARGE STOCK

OF

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

NERNST

NERNST ELECTRIC LIGHT.
BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY
AS CHEAP AS GAS!
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

EDM. JOHANNSEN OR SIEMSEN & CO.

[a35]

TIRED WHEN YOU GET UP?

Do you get out of bed in the morning feeling "all played out," dull headache, no appetite, no energy?

WATKINS' IRON TONIC

A simple tonic that will make all the difference in the world in the way you feel. It will stimulate your liver, tone up your system, give you an appetite. You need only take it a short time before you will get up in the morning with a clear head, a pure sweet breath, and feeling like work.

WATKINS LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, WATKINS BUILDING.

[a37]

PO CHEUNG & CO.

昌寶

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

GENERAL DOMESTIC GOODS, &c.

COUNTERS, PARTITIONS, FITTINGS, ETC.

MADE TO SIZES AND PARTICULARS.

DESIGNS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE 460.

[a1708]

Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a1708]

LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LTD.

AND

ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT VORM.

W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to—

SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

[a48]

INSURANCE

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

(ESTABLISHED 1825)

Funds nearly

£11,000,000.

BEFORE assuring elsewhere compare the
Standard's rates with those of other
Companies.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN EVERY RESPECT

Elegantly Furnished Reading, Drawing
Music, Ping-pong and Smoking Rooms.
Private Bar and Two Billiard Rooms for
Hotel Residents.

Dining Accommodation for 300 persons.
Private and Special Dining Rooms.
European Chef and Indian Curry Cook.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European
Matron in attendance.
Ladies' Cloak Room.

Hydraulic Elevators to each Floor.

Bedroom Accommodation—131 rooms.
Electric Lighting throughout. Electric Fans
in Rooms if required.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Wines and Groceries specially imported by
the Hotel Co.

Wines cooled by Hotel refrigerators.

Hotel Linen washed on Premises by
machinery.

Fire Extinguishing Mains and Emergency
Exits on every floor.

Moderate CHARGES! NO EXTRAS!

H. HAYNES,
Manager.

THE

PEAK HOTEL.

Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South
West Monsoon.

A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS
INTO THE HOTEL.

Telephone No. 29.
Town Office: 7, DUDDELL STREET.

4914

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 10th June

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE
HONGKONG
DISPENSARY.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.HAVE THE
FINEST SELECTION
OF
PERFUMERY.

SOAPs.

TOILET

REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.,

IN THE

EAST.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

their welfare. What would the Shunmen be like if left for twelve months to the administrative care of the native officials of Canton? Those who know how municipal affairs are regulated in the native city will have no difficulty in recognising that the Shunmen would speedily become intolerable as a place of residence for the foreigner. It would appear from Viceroy Wei's draft regulations that a site is to be selected at Changsha for foreign trade and residence, and this is the part of the city apparently which the Chinese Government is willing to administer "in accordance with the most modern and advanced methods." Viceroy Wei evidently lacks the sense of humour. Honan, of which Changsha is the capital, has long been notorious for its hatred of the foreigner and all his ways. It is truly Gilbertian to be solemnly told in a Viceroyal document that here in the very heart of conservatism and hatred of the foreigner, a Chinese Municipal Council will administer the affairs of a settlement for foreign habitation on the most modern and advanced methods. The question of ways and means could not very well be overlooked in such a set of regulations, and so we have it in Regulation No. 5 that the Chinese Municipal Council will undertake the maintenance of roads and public works, and to meet the expense thereof a duty of two per cent. will be levied on all import and export duties paid by both foreigners and Chinese. To fix its income before having an idea of its expenditure may, we suppose, be considered among the "most modern and advanced methods" of the Chinese Municipal Council of Changsha, but it is a method not likely to commend itself to the Foreign Consuls or Ministers by whom these regulations will have to be considered.

They need revision badly in order to make them intelligible. What for instance is meant by the regulation that all land purchases and other business will be conducted by the President of the Municipal Council without foreign interference? In No. 10 appears the statement that the lease is for sixty years from date of opening. The MACKAY Treaty does not say that any territory shall be leased. In another regulation appears the absurd stipulation that "no one will be allowed to occupy more than 250 feet of land on the river front" as "otherwise the demands of all cannot be met." The regulations seem to have been framed under the delusion that as soon as the port is opened, there will be a great influx of foreigners ready to buy up the entire city unless some restrictions are placed on their acquisitiveness. When the Hankow-Canton railway is completed Changsha will doubtless become an important market for foreign goods, but while the jealousy and hostility towards the foreigner continue, which is so ill-concealed in these regulations, the city is not likely to include among its inhabitants a colony of foreign traders. Viceroy Wei has solicited an expression of the views of the Foreign Consuls concerning these regulations, which it has been suggested are to stand as a guide for all ports to be opened hereafter. If so, and in any event, it is the duty of the British authorities to point out to the Government of Peking that these regulations are tantamount to withdrawing with one hand what they have given with the other.

To-day is the Jewish New Year's Day.

Mr. Vernon was reported to have purchased the C. E. & M. S. Peiping for £5,000.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DESVRES ROAD S.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1904.

The growth of opinion among the Chinese during the last twelve months or so in favour of opening cities to foreign trade has been very noticeable. Commercial men have been the prime movers in the matter, but it is interesting to note the political aspect of the matter which has evidently appealed to Chinese statesmen. Section 12 of the MACKAY Treaty provides that five places shall be opened to foreign trade "on the same footing as the places opened to foreign trade by the Treaties of Nanking and Tientsin"; but in the same section it is stipulated that "foreigners residing in these Open Ports are to observe the Municipal and Police regulations on the same footing as Chinese residents, and they are not to be entitled to establish municipalities and police of their own within the limits of these Treaty Ports except with the consent of the Chinese authorities." The draft regulations recently framed by Viceroy Wei for the opening of Changsha to foreign trade clearly reveal what China means by thus differentiating between the old Treaty Ports and the new. In the old settlements where foreign Municipal Councils and police administrations exist they have been organised by virtue of local regulations which were framed jointly by the foreign and Chinese authorities. There is nothing in either the Nanking or Tientsin Treaties expressly sanctioning or forbidding the establishment of a foreign Municipal Council or a foreign police force in a Treaty port, and it was, to say the least, extremely unwise on the part of the British authorities to have allowed such an inhibition to appear in the MACKAY Treaty.

Where there is any considerable congregation of foreigners in a Chinese city these extra-territorial privileges are exceedingly desirable, and indeed absolutely essential to

Yesterdays plague return: nil.

The German gunboat *Ullis* arrived from Swatow yesterday. Baron Von Hulstess is in command.

The Chamber of Mines Importation Agency (Ltd.) has been formed in the Transvaal to import Chinese. The capital is £420,000.

General Kuroki's favourite food, says the *Daily Mail*, is beans. We admire all the more his generosity in giving them so liberally to the Russians.

We have been requested to remind ladies who wish to enter for the ambulance lectures recently advertised in our columns that they should seal in their names to the Hon. Secretary (Rev. F. T. Johnson) before September 15th.

Large Japanese orders for steel rivets for immediate delivery have put an end to the strike in the South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire rivet and bolt trade. The employers have conceded advances ranging from 15 to 20 per cent.

Here is a queer advertisement from the *San Francisco Examiner*:—"Shantung and Shanghai Silk—Made on the hand looms in Japan and dyed in Lyons. France: stylized fabrics, 24 to 42 inches, yard 75¢ to \$1.50." We had not understood before that Shantung and Shanghai were in Japan.

The engagement is announced of Ewen Allan, eldest son of Sir Ewen Cameron, K.C.M.G., and Lady Cameron, to Rachel Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Geddes of Blairmore, Aberdeenshire, and of Mrs. Geddes.

The Shanghai *Daily News* hears on reliable authority that a serious anti-Catholic disturbance has arisen in the Shunichou Prefecture of North Kiangsi. The prefect was imprisoned for three weeks by the malecontents, and the Governor of the province has issued instructions to exterminate the whole clan responsible for this uprising.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks donations of five dollars each from Shan Tsui On, Yau Wo, San Lung, Chi Wo, Han On, Wai On, Wing Wo, Cheung, Cheung Wing, Tui Shing, Sui Cheung, Hang Man Tai, Un Fung Yun, Fuk Wing Li, Un Tak, Kam Hing Lung, Wo Cheung Co., Pat Cheung, and Li Chin Kee.

The news from the north is that the long-sought Kuling Extension has at last been secured. The extension includes the north and south ends of the present valley, and a five years' option on the valley to the west has been secured. The lots are 125 feet by 250 feet, and they are purchasable from the Chinese Government at \$200 (Mex.) per lot, to be resold to the public at \$250 per lot. The profits are to be used for the improvement of the estate.

The Buddhists in Hunan, being somewhat alarmed at the possibility of having their temples changed into schools by the Government, have, says the *N.C. Daily News*, hit upon a happy device to avoid such a calamity. Several of the Buddhist temples in this province have passed into the hands of Japanese priests now in the province, with the object of avoiding the possibility of their being used by the Government for schools, seeing they belong to foreigners.

Wonders will never cease in Korea. A native reporter writes to the *Korea Daily News* as follows:—"There is a serious beast in the house of the man named Kim in Hongse district of Chong Chong province, that was born between wild pig and horse. Its hair is like pins and its mouth is like a pig's mouth. It makes a very curious noise, many catties of things can be loaded on its back and it can run very fast like the fowls do."

Major Dopping-Hepenstal's (R.E.) office at Head Quarters is quite a little museum of patents. Foremost is an inkstand, invented by the Major. When the pen is lifted from it the lid of the ink-bottle opens automatically; and it shuts again when the pen is replaced. The holder keeps the pen in the most convenient position. A similar appliance is used for rubber stamps; there are Dopping-Hepenstal patent files; patent arrangements for copying; and even patents for keeping dust from plants. All simple, yet very clever.

The death of Mr. T. C. Bogaardt, formerly of Singapore, is announced in Home papers. He joined the firm of William Mansfield and Co. Singapore, in 1871, and remained till he became a partner in 1877, retiring about nine or ten years ago, though he remained for a few years in Singapore as managing director of the Straits Steamship Company, of which he was practically the founder. He was a member of Council during the latter years of his stay in Singapore, and was also a director of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited). During the years 1877 or 1878 till 1883 he represented the firm of Mansfield and Co. in Penang. He died at Amsterdam on July 29.

The German company of Volunteers at Shanghai has just won the inter-company shooting shield for the third time, beating the English artillery by three points.

The sum of £307,242 figures in the estimate for 1904-5 as estimated expenditure on the Hongkong dockyard extension, which will cost altogether £1,245,000. The works are to be completed in 1905-6.

Messrs. Melchers & Co. inform us that the *Prinz Heinrich* has to enter drydock at Singapore and will probably be delayed for a further three weeks. The Hongkong cargo

will be forwarded by *s.s. Sachsen*.

Yesterday a man charged with house-breaking, who might have been committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions, escaped from the precincts of the Police Court. He was in the custody of an Indian constable.

A stowaway from Shanghai, on the *s.s. Borevitch* yesterday said to a police sergeant, in the precincts of the Magistracy, that Shanghai was a fine place. He had been "on the beach" there for six months, and was never short of a good meal.

The engagement is announced of Captain Sir Thomas Montgomery Cunningham, of Corsehill, Ayrshire, Bart., D.S.O., the Rifle Brigade, to Alice, elder daughter of Sir William Des Voeux, G.C.M.G., and Lady Des Voeux, of 35 Cadogan-square.

It is rumoured that several more Roman Catholic priests (Belgians) have been killed in the Ichang District. Last week the *N.C. Daily News* reported that four French torpedo-boats and one French gunboat were all in readiness to leave Hankow for Ichang, presumably on account of these rumours.

It was reported by one of the passengers to Shanghai from Hankow by the *Tuckoo* on the 4th instant, that in consequence of the American China Development Company having passed into Belgian hands, the whole American staff on the north, or Hankow end of the Hankow-Canton railway, had been recalled.

The retirement of Sir William Wharton from the office of Hydrographer of the Navy rendered vacant for the first time for 20 years one of the most responsible posts under Admiralty control. Captain A. M. Field, who succeeds Sir William Wharton, has had a life-long connection with the department, and has seen a good deal of surveying service in Far Eastern waters.

The British Admiralty have called for tenders from Clyde shipbuilders for two battleships, which in point of armament and armoured protection will eclipse anything yet attempted in naval construction. The battleships will be 16,500 tons and of high speed. Tenders are to be sent in by September 20, which is an unusually short period for builders to fill up specifications.

On August 30th news of anti-missionary troubles at Jaochow, Ching-tel-chin, Lopin-hsien and Liutien reached Nanchang, says the *Universal Gazette*. At Jaochow and Ching-tel-chin the Catholic missions, hospitals, and convent were in danger, and the missions at Lopin-hsien and Liutien had been plundered and burnt. The local officials had been ordered to protect the missions.

It is pleasant to read in the *Primer* a poem by Baron Takasaki to Lord Tennyson (the late Lauwete's son) praying for an Anglo-Japanese alliance in literature as well as politics. Captains critics may see a dubious compliment in the line "when shall I meet again my poor friend and grasp his great, good hand?" The leg-of-mutton fist suggestion was perhaps due to the difficulty of translation.

Here is the programme of music to be performed on Monday night by the 1st Sherwood Foresters Band, on the new Parade Ground, Overture, "La Reine d'un Jour" (Adam); Suite, "Peer Gynt" (Grieg); "The Ride of the Valkyries," (Wagner); "moreau," "Turkish Patrol" (Michael) value "O shonei mai" (Strauss); and regimental march—"The Young May Moon."

The Ocean Steamship Company of Liverpool owners of the *Caledon*, say her manifest shows she had on board total cargo of 2,411 tons, consisting of a very miscellaneous assortment of goods. She was carrying for Yokohama, among other articles, 3,300 quarter sacks of flour and three cases of machinery, 374 tons in all. For Kobe there were 5,000 quarter sacks of flour, and for Hongkong 1,456 tons, including flour.

In Parliament on August 30th Mr. Norman asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs if he could say whether the German Government was endeavouring to acquire from the Chinese Government a lease of the Tung-tung Lake, in the Yangtze Valley, for the purpose of naval manoeuvres; and could he make any further statement on the subject.—Earl Percy: No, sir; we understand that there is no truth in the report.

The steamer *Uaison*, which cleared from Shanghai on the 11th ult. with a cargo of provisions for Nanchang, was destined for Port Arthur, in sight of which port she was wrecked. Her captain, the story goes, was promised 5,000 roubles and a Russian decoration if he succeeded in making Port Arthur, and this same sum was to be divided among the crew. She was dispatched from Shanghai by a blockade-running syndicate there which is composed of at least four nationalities, one belonging to a belligerent and three to neutral Powers.

The British Government is now requiring owners of vessels carrying Government stores to the Far East to make and sign the following declaration:—"We hereby declare that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the steamship _____, master, engaged for the conveyance of Government stores to _____, is not carrying

munitions of war—i.e., guns, explosives, and/or other armament, for Russian or Japanese ports." A distinct merit about the form of the above declaration is that under it only munitions of war are officially recognised by our Government as absolutely contraband. Those ship-owners who sign the declaration and carry Government stores must be protected, and the demand for similar protection from other owners will become irresistible.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into what extent the statutory requirements applying to British ships trading to and from ports in the United Kingdom should be made applicable to foreign vessels trading to and from such ports, have come to the conclusion that at this late period of the session it is not in their power to present a final report. They, therefore, report to the House the evidence taken, and recommend that a Committee upon the same subject be appointed in the next session of Parliament.

The incorporation in New York of the Southern Cotton Corporation, with a share capital of \$20,000,000, is "all the talk" in circles connected with the industry on both sides of the Atlantic; several owners of mills in Great Britain being said to be interested in the undertaking. The intention is to establish throughout the whole of the South warehouses wherein farmers may, in times of excessive production, store their cotton, and secure for it a negotiable warehouse receipt instead of forcing it on the market, and breaking prices. The growers will, it is claimed, effect the handsome saving of \$20,000,000 per annum.

Referring to the presence of Kang Yu Wei, leader of the Chinese Reform Party, in London, the Berlin *Morgen Post* says that the Chinese Legation there is greatly disturbed at his visit, which is interpreted as being unfavourable to the Government of the Empress Dowager.

Every step of Kang Yu Wei, the journal states, is dogged by secret agents of the Chinese Government, although his arrest or extradition is impossible.

It is further reported that Kang Yu Wei will visit Berlin after his stay in London. He was there seven years ago, when he received recognition in official circles. Kang Yu Wei, who acted as adviser to the Emperor of China in the period which preceded the *Viceroy coup d'etat* of 1898, is staying at the Hotel Cecil.

Mr. S. Pollard writes to the *Times* from Chao-tung, Yunnan, West China, on May 18.

to say that a report is current in Yunnan that

Admiral Ting, who was generally supposed to have committed suicide after his defeat at Wei-hai-wei in 1894, is still alive.

The admiral is a native of the province of Yun-nan, his home

being near Tsi-fu. Instead of committing

suicide, he changed his name and returned home,

keeping quiet until the storm had blown over.

He is now said to be a military mandarin in

command of some troops, and serving under

Viceroy Tsi-ki, sharing in the attempt to put

down the rebellion in Kwang-si. This informa-

tion Mr. Pollard first obtained from a priest

whose home is also in the vicinity of Tsi-fu.

Since then he has had it confirmed by others,

and finds that it seems to be generally accepted as true.

In the Emigration Camp at Laichikok there

are now some 750 coolies awaiting shipment

for South Africa, and it is expected that they

will sail about the 15th. It appears that all

difficulties with regard to the despatch of coolies

from Hongkong have been smoothed over.

Under the British-Chinese Convention no coolies

can be shipped to a British possession from

China except from a Treaty port, Hongkong

of course is not a Treaty port, and the Viceroy

reading the Convention literally, put objections

in the way of the sending of coolies from here.

Now His Excellency has been instructed from

Peking that no further objections are to be

taken. It is a noteworthy fact that in Hong-

kong the system of registration of the coolies

is far more efficient and far more calculated

to give every protection to them than that in

Tientsin, Chefoo and other Northern

ports.

IMPUDENT HOUSE BOYS.

In the Summary Court yesterday Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith heard a case in which two Chinese boys and a cook sued a European lady for a month's wages. No. 1 boy claimed \$17 and the others less than \$10 each. The defendant admitted that the wages were due, though not in full. With regard to No. 1 boy, he claimed \$15 and \$2 which he alleged he had lent to his mistress

THE WAR.

[REUTER'S SERVICE]

THE MESSAGE DELIVERED.

LONDON, 7th September.

Reuter's correspondent at Zanzibar wires that the cruiser *Forte* delivered the Tsar's orders to the *Petersburg* and the *Sviatosh*, which have now left on their return to Europe.

JAPAN A GREAT POWER.

LONDON, 7th September.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the Japanese triumph is one of the most extraordinary feats of arms ever performed by any people, and stands alone in the long history of the East. Japan has vindicated her claim to be a great Power once for all.

A FLEETLESS ADMIRAL.

LONDON, 7th September.

Reuter's correspondent in St. Petersburg wires that Captain Wirren, commanding the *Bozen*, replaces Captain Uchitsky in command of the Port Arthur squadron.

ONLY A TEMPORARY HALT.

LONDON, 7th September.

General Kuroptkin and the bulk of the Russians have reached Mukden, where a temporary halt will be made and the defences manned. The Japanese to the westward now constitute the main menace, but the Russians are heading them off.

Reuter's correspondent in Mukden wired on the 6th instant that the Russian army was in constant danger yesterday and yesterday night of being cut off; the Japanese shelled them continuously from the hills.

(From Northern Papers.)

A DASH TO BE MADE TO KIAUCHAU.

CHFOO, 5th September.

The remnant of the Port Arthur Squadron, it is learned, are to try to take refuge either at Kiaochau or other neutral port whenever there is a chance of doing so.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

BERLIN, 3rd September.

The Russian Admiralty has summoned Admiral Uchitsky, with reference to the last sortie of the Fleet from Port Arthur, to a court-martial.

RUSSIA'S REVENGE ON PRO-JAPANESE BRITAIN.

The Russian correspondents in London are supporting the impression which is fostered in St. Petersburg that His Majesty's Government will content itself with representations and protests stopping short of decisive action. A telegram published in the *Novoye Vremya* puts the matter thus: Generally speaking, the Cabinet, although obliged to listen to the complaints of merchants and shipbuilders, has not the faintest wish to risk a conflict for their "sakos." The Russian journal holds that the vast losses which will now accrue to British trade are a just punishment for England's sympathies for Japan, which, it is asserted, moved her to "egg on" her ally to war with Russia.

It is as well that attention should be directed to what is declared to be the avowed policy of Russia in the way of hurrying British commerce. The *Telegraph* St. Petersburg correspondent points out that the Russian Foreign Office is not responsible for this policy, but only for the diplomatic notes to which it gives rise. The original programme of punishing Great Britain for her alliance with Japan by handicapping her commerce will be executed, we are told, by the cruisers sold by Germany for the purpose, and the announcement that the P. and O. and other lines are stopping their regular runnings to Japan is hailed with delight.—*Globe*.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCHING NEUTRAL SHIPS.

Mr. Alex Macmillan, British Consul for the Alpes Maritimes and Monaco, writing from the Schweizerhof, Interlaken, on July 27, makes the following suggestions for facilitating search on board neutral vessels:—(1) Carriage of neutral merchant ships to be carried in holds provided with hatches capable of being securely sealed; (2) masters or owners of neutral merchant ships to have the option of calling upon Consuls of belligerent Powers to inspect their cargoes before leaving port; (3) Consul of belligerent Power, should there be nothing contraband in the cargo, to give a written certificate to that effect, and to affix his seals to the hatches; (4) neutral merchant ships, in respect of which this procedure has been followed, if challenged at sea, that written certificate has been given, and that the seals of Consul of belligerent Power have been affixed; (5) commander of challenging warship to be permitted to examine seals but not to have the right to proceed to further search if he finds them intact, unless further search is necessary for special reasons."

"MALACCA" AT HONGKONG.

The P. & O. s.s. *Malacca*, Capt. A. F. Street, arrived from Algiers yesterday afternoon. She moored at the man-of-war anchorage, discharged some 30 tons of Admiralty explosives into junks, and then went to the Kowloon wharves. Capt. Street, when called upon, was very courteous but reticent. Our representative was supplied with the following story by one of the crew:

"We left London on the 25th June, and arrived at Port Said, having touched at Malta, at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th July. After one or two hours' bunkering with the ordinary despatch at this port we proceeded through the canal to Suez; and, after a short delay here, entered the Red Sea. On July the 13th, at 10 a.m., we sighted the Russian s.s. *St. Petersburg*, an ordinary two-funnel freighter, which had a few guns on board. She signalled 'Stop,' and we did. A boat's crew, armed to the teeth, boarded us and demanded the ship's papers, which were all ready in the chart-house. A little 'flagflapping' (semaphoring) then took place: the result being that the officer in command of the boat said in excellent English that he would take the papers to his ship. He did so, accompanied by our chief officer. The two vessels were so close together that the *Malacca* tried to steam a little further off. The movement brought a blank charge across her bows. Signalling was recommended, and Capt. Street was shortly afterwards informed that the Russian Government knew precisely what cargo was on board. They had information from Antwerp." Capt. Street protested against the seizure of his ship. A prize crew was, however, sent on board, consisting of three officers, two engineers, and 40 seamen. The officer in command ordered Capt. Street to have the British flag hauled down.

"Do it yourself," replied the now irate skipper.

A couple of men were sent aft with a Russian flag, but on letting go the halyard found the Red Ensign nailed to the pole. They tore it down, and (in defiance of all custom) substituted their own. The new commander informed Capt. Street that he intended to take the ship to the Baltic, and a course was set for Suez, the *St. Petersburg* going ahead. Next morning we got to Jebelat.

Here—"All the English crew muster," cried a Russian.

This was done, and an officer picked out five men, who were told to get into a boat going to the *St. Petersburg*.

"Suppose we refuse?" said the chief officer.

"Well, then," replied the Russian, "you will be taken by force."

I happened to be one of the five. The Russian officer just tapped me on the shoulder and said:

"Now, over the side with you, and quick about it."

Aboard the *Malacca*, we were separated, and examined one by one. Perhaps for getting about their detailed information from Antwerp, they bothered us for information about our cargo, consignees, and such. I stuck to it that there was no contraband. The man who questioned me said: "We do not expect you to give us information for nothing. We know you have contraband. If you tell us what you know, you will save time, and you will receive a certain percentage of the value of the cargo that is declared contraband."

The rest of this man's story has already appeared, including the armed Russian guard that slept on the *Malacca*'s hatches, and mention of the English officer who diddled the cordons by entering into communication with a bystander at Suez by way of a porthole.

As an afterword to this story, we may quote the *Outlook*, which says:—

"No doubt the *Malacca* 'compromise' will serve—for the moment, and the individual case."

The release of the ship will presumably be followed by a thumping bill for compensation, and the 'expropriation' of the special commission of the *Petersburg* and *Sviatosh* scarcely veils Russia's prudent retreat from her position.

But it is difficult to imagine either Lord Palmerston or Lord Beaconsfield consenting to such a compromise, and that Mediterranean voyage of a British ship under the Russian flag, and the subsequent ceremony at Algiers must rankle in the national mind. The *Malacca* should have been rescued without delay at Port Said. Of course, the sublime misrepresentations of the Russian official statement have deceived nobody, and the diplomatic success of the Porte in putting on record Russia's pledges as to the Volunteer ships about to pass through the Dardanelles—for what Russia pledges are worth—proves that Russia is cornered upon the question of those straits. But our Government's eagerness to 'meet' Russia and to help her to save face may prove to have been unfortunately excessive in view of other pending controversies. After all, if Russia is in a perilous condition internally, that is not our affair: she should have thought of that before forcing Japan to war, and again, before these aggressive provocations of neutrals."

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

It is stated that a number of Russians in Shanghai are just now buying all the large sea-going junks they can secure, and are paying big prices for the vessels. The junks are being purchased ostensibly to ship goods to Tsingtao and Weihsien. A good many vessels have been obtained so far, but it is difficult to be experienced in getting crews to man the craft. Nothing will save him from defeat if he fights. It will be his duty to avoid action, and to draw for the north the Chinese refuse to proceed in them. It is believed that the vessels are really intended to be employed as blockade runners, the destination of Tsingtao or Weihsien to be taken advantage of rainy or foggy weather to reach Port Arthur.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, 9th September.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING FIRST MAGISTRATE).

ALLEGED MAJICE.

A waiter from a Chinese restaurant, No. 123, Wellington Street, was charged with maliciously setting fire to furniture stacked on the verandah. The case was remanded.

REFUSING HIRE.

Two rickshaw coolies were fined 5/- each for refusing hire.

DUMPING A BODY.

A Chinaman of 76 years, from Kowloon City, was fined 5/- for buying the body of a child in a place other than a public cemetery.

NOISES AT NIGHT.

The proprietor of the North Point iron works, Mr. D. McDonald, was charged, at the instance of Mr. G. C. C. Master, with disturbing the tranquillity of his neighbours after sunset, by his iron works. The complainant deposed that he resided near the defendant's works, and on the 3rd instant, the sound of hammering therein disturbed him from eleven p.m. to one a.m. On other nights he was kept awake by the same sort of thing. The excuse was that urgent work was in hand, and owing to the break-down of a roller, sledge hammers had to be used. The fine imposed, 5/- was paid.

HONGKONG NO GOOD.

The captain of the s.s. *Beaufort* charged a European, Matthew Lyons, with stowing away on his steamer, and thereby securing a passage from Shanghai to Hongkong. Defendant said that Shanghai was a much better place than Hongkong. He did not know if it was an offence to stow away. \$100 or three months' imprisonment.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

For selling "Shan" lottery tickets a man was fined \$25 or one month's imprisonment.

TROUBLESOME CHAIR COOLER.

Mr. A. Fuchs of Messrs. Siemens & Co. charged a Peak chair coolie with demanding more than his legal hire. He gave the man \$1, but the coolie cried out for \$1.60; and came back next day to make a row.

DEFENDANT WAS FINED \$12.

Two charges.

A Chinaman previously committed to take his trial on a charge of committing an armed robbery at Hang Hon, on the 17th ult., was now committed to take his trial on a charge of house-breaking.

RUSSIA'S ONLY HOPE.

ST. PETERSBURG, 7th Aug.

The desperate position of General Kuroptkin is causing the gravest anxiety in official circles here.

It is recognised officially that the Japanese are strategically in an unassailable position, and that a forward Russian movement, even though it began with victory, would end disastrously.

I am told by a competent authority that a new plan of campaign is in course of completion, and in a day or two will be telegraphed to General Kuroptkin.

He is to maintain his present positions as long as possible, and to withdraw gradually to winter quarters at Harbin, leaving Port Arthur to work out its own destiny.

The new campaign will be organised at Harbin. Nothing will be done in a hurry. The best Russian troops from Europe will be massed down the still open railway ready for the spring.

The youngest and most efficient class of reservists will be called to the colours. Time will be used as a factor to drain Japan in man and money. Fresh reservists will not, it is believed, last beyond October 1905.

Service at the front will be made popular by allowing reservists to return home after a year's campaigning. Russia will thus get the full value of her enormous army of four millions, and will have a fresh force each season, for just as long as Japan can stand the physical and financial strain.

This war of time against the enthusiasm and skill of Japan will be one of the most costly plans ever devised in international strife.

I am told from a source admitting of no question that the means most favoured among the many financial schemes put forward is to realise Russia's mineral wealth in hard cash.

By concessions in unworked mineral rights £200,000,000 can be raised over a given period.

A royalty on all output will secure permanent benefit to the State, and in the opening out of the districts the working classes will benefit enormously and discontent will be stilled.

Russia looks to the United States to find capital, and it is hoped, by special commercial relations, to build up an international friendship with America which will benefit both in the Pacific.

I am informed that a group of American speculators have already offered to negotiate concessions in mineral ore and oil. The scheme of securing cash by developing Russia in the manner stated will be opposed by a section of the Russian aristocracy, but there is no limit to the measures which will be approved by the majority to secure a time victory over the powerful yellow opponent.

This is Russia's only hope. General Kuroptkin's army has so far failed to stem the tide. Nothing will save him from defeat if he fights.

It will be his duty to avoid action, and to draw for the north the Chinese refuse to proceed in them.

It is believed that the vessels are really intended to be employed as blockade runners, the destination of Tsingtao or Weihsien to be taken advantage of rainy or foggy weather to reach Port Arthur.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

Among the Colonial reports was a bright little account of Wei-hai-wei, forwarded by the Commissioner, who is somewhat pained that people at home do not realise the importance of the territory he administers, for in his first paragraph he says:—"It is surprising to find how supremely ignorant most people are regarding the population and area of Wei-hai-wei. It is not an uncommon belief that with the island of Liu-kung begins and ends British authority in this territory, and not a few visitors, generally well-informed in other respects, have not disguised their astonishment when viewing from an eminence a wide extent of country on the mainland, they realise for the first time that the leased area, which covers 285 square miles, is not so circumscribed as they had imagined. People who are ignorant of the leased territory are not likely even to know of the existence of the British sphere of influence adjoining it, which lies east of the meridian 121deg. 40min., and covers an area of 1,500 square miles."

"The number of the population also surprises most people, which is not unnatural when it is remembered what a Liliput they believe Wei-hai-wei to be. It is true that no proper census has been taken since the territory came under British rule, but careful inquiries made render it almost certain that the population amounts to about 150,000, including that resident on the island, which is not more than 2,000."

Downing Street would seem to be as deficient as the general public in appreciation of the size of the new territory, for the following is the account given of the whole British staff charged with its administration: The Commissioner, the Secretary to Government and Magistrate, the Financial Assistant, Three Inspectors of Police, Two Medical Officers, One Civil Engineer, One Foreman of Works, Two Corporals, and Two Sappers, Royal Engineers, fourteen in all, whose annual salaries and allowances amount to about £3,560. The grants-in-aid have steadily diminished, that for 1904-5 being £3,000, as against the £12,000 given in 1902-3.

"A British Subject" writing to the *Times* from Wei-hai-wei, on June 19, in support of the retention of that place, even in the event of Russia's being ejected from Port Arthur, says:—"Apart from the questions of less of prestige and of the utility of the place from the naval point of view, which are matters for politicians and military and naval experts to decide, there is one point which seems to demand some attention. Relying on the resources of Ministers in Parliament, and the equally emphatic statements of Government officials on the spot, people have invested capital in the colony. The present uncertain attitude of Government is having a disastrous effect and seriously hinders development of trade, &c. The shares of the Wei-hai-wei Land and Building company (Limited) have dropped in value 50 per cent. The King's Hotel Company has erected a splendid building at a cost of £30,000. If Wei-hai-wei is surrendered to the Chinese on the fall of Port Arthur, a possible contingency in the near future, is Government prepared to compensate those who have relied on the repeated assurance that there is 'no question of abandoning the place'?"

Mr. Norman asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs on the 9th ult. if he would state whether any negotiations had taken place between His Majesty's Government and the Chinese Government with a view to a modification of the terms upon which Wei-hai-wei was held; and, if so, would he state whether

General Kuroptkin's Government proposed to retain

the *Malacca* as carrying contraband.

With regard to the Russian definition of contraband, the Russian officers stated that any dry biscuits on board the *Malacca*, in contradistinction to sweet biscuits, constituted contraband—a definition which would condemn every British ship on the seas. With reference to the tearing down of the British ensign which Captain Street had nailed to the staff, it may be mentioned that, when the German mail steamer *Bunderath* was seized by a British man-of-war during the South African war, the German flag was left flying, as the instructions were that the foreign flag could not be hauled down until after adjudication by a prize Court.—*Times*.

TWO UNPARDONABLE INSULTS.

The following further particulars will be communicated to us by a trustworthy correspondent.

The officer actually in command of the *Petersburg* did not himself take part in the examination which took place after the seizure of the *Malacca*. This operation was conducted

by a special set of officers of the Russian Intelligence Department, who were apparently on board the *Petersburg* for this special purpose.

Captain Street, of the *Malacca*, was offered £2,000 as a present for himself if he would say

that he had contraband on board. Of course, he indignantly refused. Other European members of his ship's company who were taken on board the *Malacca* stated on their return that they, too, had each been spoken to separately and, in turn, offered money to give

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until unclaimed.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.H.C., 5th Ed. Letters, P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of Sixty-Five Debentures of the Hongkong Club, Payable on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1904, will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB HOUSE, at 11 o'clock A.M., on MONDAY, the 19th September, 1904. Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order, C. H. GRACE, Secretary, Hongkong, 10th September, 1904. [2180]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 10th September, 1904. [2189]

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ARAGONIA," FROM PORTLAND (OR.), YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AND MOJI.

The above Steamer, having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

This steamer also brings the Hongkong Cargo ex the Arabia.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 by the creation of 10,000 new Shares of \$50 each.

2. That such new Shares be issued at a premium of \$30 per Share and be offered to those persons who are registered as shareholders of the Company on 1st October, 1904, in the proportion of one new Share for every complete three Shares held by them on 1st October, 1904.

3. That the amount due for the new Shares be called up on 31st December, 1904.

Dated the 1st September, 1904.

By Order of the Board, EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary, Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904. [267]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BENGAL" FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex s.s. India.

From Australia, ex s.s. China.

From Calcutta, ex s.s. Palawan.

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N.

and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY, the 9th inst.

Goods, not cleared by the 15th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Goods for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 9th September, 1904. [2107]

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

BY a Gentleman, as an ASSISTANT in a Store or Office or Hotel Runner. Best references.

Apply to H. M., Care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 30th August, 1904. [2107]

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

WANTED.

A DOCTOR for the s.s. "CLAVERING," running between Hongkong and Mexico.

Apply to J. S. VAN BUREN, Superintendent, Hongkong, 7th September, 1904. [2163]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversations by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Also Lessons in English by an English Lady, B. E., Care of Office of this Paper, Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [200]

NOTICE.

DURING the Absence of Mr. J. H. DERBYSHIRE in America, Mr. FRED. J. MAXEY, the representative of the Singer Manufacturing Co. for Western and Northern China, will take charge of their interests in Hongkong and Southern China, and Mr. H. KEMPF will Sign for Pro. in Hongkong.

Any letters of importance or information can find Mr. MAXEY, by being addressed to Hongkong or Shanghai, care of The SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1904. [2155]

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

37, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904. [2161]

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LTD., is prepared to supply

ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH

WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW, Manager, 1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road, Hongkong, 13th June, 1903. [1473]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING & DYEING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 10th SEPTEMBER, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1904.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1904. [2070]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, will be held at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.'S OFFICES, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of SEPTEMBER, 1904, at 12.15 P.M., when the abovementioned Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 31st day of August, 1904, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 by the creation of 10,000 new Shares of \$50 each.

2. That such new Shares be issued at a premium of \$30 per Share and be offered to those persons who are registered as shareholders of the Company on 1st October, 1904, in the proportion of one new Share for every complete three Shares held by them on 1st October, 1904.

3. That the amount due for the new Shares be called up on 31st December, 1904.

Dated the 1st September, 1904.

By Order, EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary, Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904. [267]

NOTICE CONCERNING SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Bank Premises, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of SEPTEMBER, 1904, at 12 o'clock NOON, when the Resolution set out below, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 3rd day of September, 1904, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

1. That the Capital of the Company be reduced from £1,000,000, divided into 750 Shares of £1 each (Founders' Shares), and 99,925 Shares of £10 each (Ordinary Shares), to £699,475, divided into 99,925 Shares of £1 each; and that such reduction be effected by writing off the whole amount paid or credited as paid on each of the 750 Shares of £1 each and cancelling these Shares, and by writing off £3 per Share, part of the sum of £8 per Share which has been paid or credited as paid on the 40,453 Shares of £10 each which have been issued, and by reducing each of the 99,925 Shares of £10 each to a Share of £7.

By Order, EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary, Hongkong, 18th June, 1904. [1888]

NOTICE CONCERNING SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current Rates.

Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE. Prospectsus on application.

TURK & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904. [267]

NOTICE CONCERNING SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current Rates.

Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE. Prospectsus on application.

TURK & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904. [267]

NOTICE CONCERNING SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current Rates.

Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE. Prospectsus on application.

TURK & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904. [267]

NOTICE CONCERNING SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current Rates.

Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE. Prospectsus on application.

TURK & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904. [267]

NOTICE CONCERNING SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current Rates.

Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE. Prospectsus on application.

TURK & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904. [267]

NOTICE CONCERNING SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current Rates.

Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE. Prospectsus on application.

TURK & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904. [267]

NOTICE CONCERNING SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current Rates.

Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE. Prospectsus on application.

TURK & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904. [267]

NOTICE CONCERNING SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current Rates.

Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE. Prospectsus on application.

TURK & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904. [267]

NOTICE CONCERNING SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current Rates.

Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE. Prospectsus on application.

TURK & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904. [267]

NOTICE CONCERNING SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current Rates.

Also to accept proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE. Prospectsus on application.

TURK & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904. [267]

NOTICE CONCERNING SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company,

INTIMATIONS

THE

"APOLLO"

MAKES MUSICIANS OF US ALL.

IT IS A SPLENDID ACCOMPANIST.

IT MAKES ENTERTAINING VERY EASY.

YOUNG AND OLD CAN PLAY THE NOBLEST SCORE WITH THE FINISH AND EXPRESSION OF A MASTERS.

IT IS THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, AND IS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

EITHER FOR

Cash or Hire

PURCHASE FROM \$385.

THE APOLLO MASTER PIANO PLAYER.

DAILY RECITALS

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1904. 2150

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

GOVERNMENT OF LABUAN.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1905, 1906, 1907.

TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, on or before the 15th November, 1904, for the following Revenue Farms, for the year 1905, or for the three years 1905, 1906, 1907.

OPIUM FARMS.

SPIRIT LICENSE FARMS.

PAWNBORROWING FARMS.

GAMBLING RESTRICTION FARMS (North Borneo only).

For particulars, apply to—

MESSRS. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1904. 2084

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

CUSTOMS FARM 1905.

TENDERS are invited up to 12 NOON, 15th November, 1904, for the Customs Farm, including the sole right to collect all Import and Export duties payable to Government exclusive of Import duties on Wines, Beer, and Spirituous liquors which are farmed separately, and Export duty on Estate Tobacco, Timber, Coal, Minerals, Cutch and Manufactured products for the year 1905.

Tenders may be for the whole territory (exclusive of Province Clarke) extending from Sepitong River in Padas Bay on the West Coast to Boursaak Point, Siboro Bay on the East Coast, including all Bays, Rivers and Islands within the State, or for each separate district.

Each tender should state the monthly rent tendered.

This Farm is subject to the laws and regulations now in force or to any laws or regulations which may from time to time be enacted or issued by Government.

Any further information on the subject may be obtained from Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Hongkong, the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, or from the Residents or Officers-in-Charge of the different districts or stations.

Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary to the Acting Governor of British North Borneo.

Every tender must state the nature of the security to be offered, and which must be partly in cash to be deposited in an approved Bank or partly in land and house property.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1904. 2084

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-WAYS CO., LTD.

IT having been represented to the Management that the Morning Service of Cars is insufficient to provide for the increased number of servants going to and returning from market, the Company will shortly run two extra cars between 6.30 a.m. and 7.30 a.m. and servants tickets will be available for any part of these cars except the saloon. Householders at the Peak are invited to state what they consider the most convenient times to run the proposed extra cars and to make any suggestions in connection with same that they may think fit.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 8th September, 1904. 2175

INTIMATIONS

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY of an Officer.

1 No. 3 Cartridge Kodak with film and plate attachment, 1904 pattern.
1 Leather Case for the same.
6 Double Dark Slides for plates 31 by 41.
1 Aluminium Tripod in leather case.
The above cost \$120.00 only 3 months ago; and is in excellent condition. The lens gives excellent results.

Price \$90.00.

Apply—
X. Y. Z.,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 9th September, 1904. 2184

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE STEAM LAUNDRY, with all New Machinery and Plant; in Perfect Working Order.

Apply to—
O. HANISCH,9, Building Well Road, Shanghai,
Shanghai, 2nd September, 1904. 2173

THE SWATOW GRASS CLOTH, SILK and DRAWN THREAD WORK DEPARTMENT.

Wholesale and retail quotations, particular and samples, will be sent free on application to the above depot.

Swatow, 3rd June, 1904. 2160

HIRANO WATER.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING.
THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST
Bottled in Japan by H. E. REYNELL & CO.BEWARE OF JAPANESE IMITATIONS.
F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. 1893

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. 26

THE NAGASAKI HOTEL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the creditors of the above-named Company are required on and before the Seventeenth day of October, 1904, to send their names, and addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to the undersigned, PERCY JAMES BUCKLAND, of Nagasaki, Japan, the liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said liquidator are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this Eleventh day of August, 1904.

P. J. BUCKLAND,
Liquidator.

2004

PASSENGERS to England met on arrival.

BAGGAGE cleared, forwarded, stored.

Lowest rates. Agents to Board of Agriculture for importation of Dogs. Special attention to Bills of Lading.—Write CURTISS & SONS LTD., 23 WEST SMITHFIELD, LONDON, ENGLAND. 1856

QUAN WAH & CO.
GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS,
EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Sole Agents of QUAN TAI & CO., Lime Manufacturers.

All descriptions of
GRANITE AND MARBLE FOR EXPORT.
Dealers in GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS
Prices & Estimates on Application.

No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1904. 174

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,
1898.APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED, of Cecil Chambers, No. 88, Strand, London, England, have on the 19th day of March, 1904, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of TRADE MARKS, of the following TRADE MARKS.

in the name of THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARKS have been used by the applicants since January, 1904, in respect of the following goods:—

Manufactured Tobacco in class 45.

Facsimiles of the TRADE MARKS can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 9th day of July, 1904.

DENNYS & BOWLEY,
1888
Solicitors for the Applicants.ROYAL AERATED WATERS
FACTORY.PRODUCE the Highest Class AERATED
WATERS in the Far East on account of their High Class Machinery and also of the superior ingredients they use in the manufacture of their goods, and the cleanliness, &c., are all under strict supervision of Europeans only.

REPORT OF AN EXPERT.

The representative of MESSRS. BRADY and HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED, Aerated Water Engineers and Chemists, Manchester, visited our factory recently in the course of a tour amongst Eastern Aerated Water Makers, and was greatly surprised at the compactness of our factory and also the methodical way in which everything pertaining to the making of Aerated Waters was carried out. He also expressed himself strongly on the absolute cleanliness of our whole establishment, which he assured us was equal to any he had yet visited and superior to a great many. He also reported that the quality of our goods was of a first-class nature, and they showed that scrupulous care was exercised in the course of their manufacture.

Order Books and Price List. Please apply to

FACTORY and OFFICE, West Point, Tel. 367, Depot, Ice House Street, Tel. 374.

F. P. DANENBERG,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1904. 122

HAMBURG.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

9th August.
Hamburg has always struck me as being not only a wealthy city, but one in which the wealth is spread over a wide surface. There may be no gigantic fortunes such as London and still more some of the towns in the United States can boast of; in fact of millionaires there are none, and of sterling millionaires but a few, but there are many very rich people in Hamburg, and moderate fortunes are enjoyed by a great number of the commercial and professional classes. The majority of shopkeepers and tradespeople seem to be well off and in easy circumstances, and wages are good; at any rate, there is little if any of that abject poverty and squalid misery one meets with in most large towns at home.The revenue returns of the Republic bear evidence to its prosperity, and a few figures taken from the report for the past year may prove of interest. The principal taxes are the land tax and the income tax; there are some others, such as church rates which are raised by the various denominations, but they are of no great importance, and of municipal rates there are none. The income tax is levied on all incomes of M. 900 and over, but on a progressive scale; the permanent rates, or units as they are called, on the various incomes are fixed by law. Beginning with M. 1, or 10 per cent., on an income of from M. 900 to M. 1000, they rise gradually to M. 67.75 or 6.67 per cent. on M. 10,000.
M. 550. 1.1 per cent. M. 50,000.
M. 1150. 1.15 per cent. M. 100,000.
M. 1755. 1.17 per cent. M. 150,000.
M. 2400. 1.2 per cent. M. 200,000.

On incomes above M. 200,000 the unit is 1.2 per cent. Under certain circumstances, for instance in cases of large families, abatements are granted on smaller incomes.

The local parliament, the "Bürgerschaft," votes annually, according to the requirements of the budget, the number of units to be levied. Last year we were mulcted in seven units, which taking the two extremes, came to 7.10 per cent. on an income of M. 1,000, and to 8.4 per cent. on one of M. 2,000; this year we have been let off with 6.1 units.

The underlying principle seems a fair one; but whether the system would be practicable in any but small states is, to say the least, doubtful.

A considerable saving is effected by the non-employment of tax-collectors, everybody being obliged to pay the amounts himself, either at one of the district offices or by bank-transfer. The dates by which the payments (in two half-yearly instalments, if preferred) have to be made are stated in the notices of assessment (the latter are based on voluntary declarations), a certain term of grace being allowed over and beyond during which a fine accrues for every day's delay; after that notices are issued to persons still in arrear, and these are, if necessary, followed up by summons and distraint.

The income tax has yielded during the last five years in round numbers:

Amount contributed.
in 1899 six units M. 19,000,000. 175,403.
1900 seven M. 24,359,000. 180,463.
1901 seven M. 24,834,000. 190,222.
1902 seven M. 25,000,000. 198,000.
1903 seven M. 28,500,000. 205,514.
and the land-tax M. 12,881,000. M. 13,321,000. M. 13,873,000. M. 14,483,000, and M. 15,125,000 respectively, the total revenue of the Republic from direct taxation amounting to

M. 36,292,000 in 1899

M. 40,992,000 in 1900

M. 42,550,000 in 1901

M. 44,818,000 in 1902

M. 47,320,000 in 1903

Considering that out of a population of say 800,000 souls, over 2,000 pay income tax—that the average, in spite of this great number of small contributors, comes to M. 134, and that the yield is steadily increasing—I think I have proved the correctness of the opinion I expressed in the beginning of my letter.

Although there have been a few thunderstorms and showers of rain here and there, they have not been general, and the drought continues unabated all over the country to the serious detriment of trade and agriculture. Navigation on the rivers is becoming more restricted every day; the regular steamer service from the town up the river has been stopped altogether; many factories and other works in the interior, which are dependent on water-power, have been compelled to reduce their working-hours or to shut down completely. The supply of water for domestic purposes is running short in a great many towns, while in others it has deteriorated in quality. The country looks seared and parched, and the crops of cereals, which had been good some time ago, are turning out less good than expected; reports from the beet-root districts more especially are unfavourable, so it is not surprising that both the sugar and the corn markets should be excited and should continue advancing by leaps and bounds.

At some small place on the river Spree an inscription on a rock in the bed of the stream has been brought to light through the sinking of the water, which dates from 1542, and is to the following effect: "Those that see these lines again will rue it." This inscription has been entirely forgotten, not even tradition knows anything about it, so that we may safely assume that the river has rarely been as low as at present for the last 350 years.

Manufactured Tobacco in class 45.

Facsimiles of the TRADE MARKS can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 9th day of July, 1904.

DENNYS & BOWLEY,
1888
Solicitors for the Applicants.TO REPEL MOSQUITOES,
always use at Bedtime.CALVERT'S
20 per cent.

CARBOLIC SOAP

A popular soap in hot climates, as it is most refreshing for the skin, in addition to the beneficial properties afforded by the high percentage Calvert's Pure Carbolic.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, Eng.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

MOSRS. VERNON & SMITH say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, 9th September, 1904.—A more active demand has been met with during the week under review, and further advances have to be recorded in Indo-Chinas and China Sugars, which have again attracted the chief attention of operators.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been disposed of in small lots at \$645 and \$650, and at the latter rate further shares are procurable. The Loukuu rate remains steady at \$26.10s. 0d. Nationals are unchanged at \$29 with probable buyers.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been booked at \$580, market closing steady. China Traders have been placed at the reduced rate of \$62 at which more shares are obtainable. North China have advanced to Tls. 70 buyers, and Canton to \$215 buyers. Yangtze have been booked locally at \$140.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong, after reported sales at \$835, are quoted at \$830 sellers. China have been booked at \$87 and are in further request.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been placed at \$29 and \$30, and more shares are on offer at the latter rate. Indo-Chinas after rapidly advancing to \$122, are procurable to a small extent at the rate. Sales at \$123 and \$125 December, and at \$126 March have also been effected. China and Manilas are quiet but steady. Amoy Docks have advanced to \$37 buyers, and Star Ferries to \$41 (old) and \$31 (new). Shell Transports are also firmer with sales and further buyers at 24/-.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have again been dealt at rapidly advancing rates up to \$210 cash and \$212 for the settlement account, closing firm with further cash buyers at \$210. Luxors are unchanged at \$62 and without business.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
ARAGONIA, German str. 3,324, B. Schuld, 9th September.—Portland & Asiatic Co.					
BRITISH KING, British str. 2,453, J. Hayton, 9th September.—Mojard September, Coats.					
BENGAZI, British str. 1,751, G. Phillips, 9th Sept.—Bombay 24th August, and Singapore 14th September. Mail and General, P. & O. S. N. Co.					
BENVOERLICH, British str. 2,164, R. W. Thompson, 9th Sept.—Yokohama 2nd September. General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.					
CHIEN, Chinese str. 1,177, C. Stewart, 8th September.—Canton 7th Sept., General.—Chinese.					
CHIEN, British str. 2,352, H. W. Kenrick, 9th Sept.—Shanghai 6th Sept., Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.					
DOIT, Norwegian str. 1,330, Gjenn, 9th Sept.—Saigon 4th Sept., Rice—Order.					
HACHING, British str. 1,267, A. E. Hodges, 9th Sept.—Foochow, Amoy and Swatow 8th September; General—Douglas Lapink & Co.					
ILITIS, German gunboat, 900, Comdr. v. M. Hilleisen, 9th September.—Swatow 8th September.					
MALECA, British str. 2,615, A. F. Street, 9th September.—London 25th June and Singapore 3rd September. General—P. & O. S. N. Co.					
RAON, Norwegian str. 735, A. Dedeck, 8th September.—Bangkok 2nd Sept., Rice—Order.					
TEAN, British str. 1,345, A. Sommerville, 9th September.—Manila 6th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.					

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

9th September.

Bengal, British str. for Yokohama.

Bengal, British str. for Kuching.

Bengal, Norwegian str. for Kobe.

Bengal, British str. for Shanghai.

Bengal, French str. for Pakho.

Bengal, British str. for Swatow.

Bengal, Chinese str. for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

9th September.

ANDRE RICKMERS, German str. for Bangkok.

CHUNSGANG, British str. for Kobe.

GABA, German str. for Chefoo.

HANOI, French str. for Kwangchauwan.

LOONGSAKANG, British str. for Manila.

TAKSANG, British str. for Shanghai.

TIE, Norwegian str. for Canton.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

9th September.

ABERDEEN DOCKS—Zafiro, Houmoi.

KOWLOON DOCKS—U. S. Pathfinder.

Shawmut, Korat, King, Inku, Hie.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK, Arraum Appear.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI

THE Company's Steamship.

THE "HAIMUN."

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 10th inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRANK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE

ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubatino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamship to ADEN, Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples, Lehorn and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levantine and South American Ports up to Callao.

(Taking Cargo at through routes to Persian Gulf and Bagdad, also Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Almeria and Malaga.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA."

Captain Maganini, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 10th September, at Noon.

At Bombay the Steamship is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1904.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-

TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading Issued for

BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,

AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS,

THE Steamship

"CHUSAN."

Captain A. Thompson, carrying His

Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, etc., on SATURDAY, the 10th SEPTEMBER, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "Marmora" 10,500 tons, from Colombo, passenger accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamship proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Oriental," one in London on the 23rd October.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1904.

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer

"SAN CHEUNG."

951 Tons, Captain J. McGinty, will leave for Canton at 9 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS

AND THURSDAYS and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Second-class, \$1.50 each way. Meals, \$1 each.

Cargo Freight very moderate.

CHEUNG ON STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

No. 147, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1904.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP	BENVOERLICH	Brit. str.	Thomson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 10th inst.
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	A. Thompson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	TYDEUS	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	13th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PATROCULUS	Brit. str.	Dickens	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	27th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PINGUIN	Brit. str.	E. SIMONS	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	11th Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	Frenstr.	Ger. str.	Bourdon	MESSENGERS MARITIMES	25th Oct.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	GNEISENAU	Ger. str.	H. Bleeker	MELCHERS & CO.	14th inst., Noon.
HAMBURG, BREMEN & HAMBURG	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	Luning	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	20th inst.
HAMBURG, BREMEN & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	Behrens	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	3rd Oct.
HAMBURG, BREMEN & HAMBURG	SUVIA	Ger. str.	von Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	18th Oct.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	SEEGAVIA	Ger. str.	Schulke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	1st Nov.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	Madsen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	15th Nov.
HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP	M'IONETHSHE	Brit. str.	G. C. Cundy	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	23rd inst.
AUSTRIA	Coleddani	Aus. str.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	30th inst., P.M.
IDOMENUS	...	Brit. str.	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	22nd inst.
ALCINOUS	...	Brit. str.	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	22nd Oct.
EPSOM	...	Brit. str.	J. Cox	STANDARD OIL CO.	12th inst., 4 P.M.
HUSDON	...	Brit. str.		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 15th inst.
ATHOLI	...	Brit. str.		DOUGLASS & CO.	About 16th inst.
E. OF JAPAN	Pybus, R.N.A.	Pybus, R.N.A.		SHAWAN, TOME & CO.	21st inst.
ATHENIAN	...	Brit. str.		...	21st Oct.
DEUCALION	...	Brit. str.		...	3rd Oct.
ARAGONIA	...	Brit. str.		...	17th inst.
EASTERN	...	Brit. str.		...	17th inst.
CHANGSHA	...	Brit. str.		...	17th inst.
MANILA	...	Brit. str.		...	17th inst.
BASOTHE	...	Brit. str.		...	17th inst.
CHINGTU	...	Brit. str.		...	17th inst.
WOSANG	...	Brit. str.		...	17th inst.
BENGAL	...	Brit. str.		...	17th inst.
KWONGSANG	...	Brit. str.		...	17th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	...	Brit. str.		...	17th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	...	...		...	17th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	...	...		...	17th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	...	...		...	17th inst.
KOBE	...	...		...	17th inst.
TIENTSIN	...	...		...	17th inst.
SHANGHAI	...	...		...	17th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	...	...		...	17th inst.
FOOCHOW, AMOY & YAMOY	...	...		...	17th inst.
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	...	...		...	17th inst.
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	...	...		...	17th inst.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	...	...		...	17th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	...	...		...	17th inst.
MANILA	...	...		...	17th inst.
MANILA	...	...		...	17th inst.
CEBU & ILCOLO	...	...		...	17th inst.
SINGAPORE & SURABAYA	...	...		...	17th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	...	...		...	17th inst.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & PENANG	...	...		...	17th inst.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship.

"BENVOERLICH,"

Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above on or about the 10th September.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKEING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA,
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	ON
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	17th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	24th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	1st October.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	8th October.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	13th September.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	22nd September.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"TYDEUS"	27th September.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PATROCLUS"	11th October.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	22nd October.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PINGSUEY"	25th October.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and 1st PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"DEUCALION"	3rd October.
For Freight, apply to—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.	10-11

Hongkong, 26th August, 1904.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAI FONG"	12th September.
MANILA	"TEAN"	13th September.
KOBE	"CHINGTU"	14th September.
POR DABIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	* "CHANGSHA"	18th September.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1904.

[12]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"LOKSANG"	Saturday, 10th Sept., 5 P.M.
SINGAPORE and SOURABAYA	"YATSHING"	Saturday, 10th Sept., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"WOSANG"	Tuesday, 13th Sept., 4 P.M.
+ SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 13th Sept., 4 P.M.

These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1904.

[13]

SOUTH AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

HONGKONG DIRECT, OR VIA CHIN-WAN-TAO OR CHEFOO, TO DURBAN, NATAL.

The following chartered steamers will run at intervals of about 3 weeks—

S.S. "SWANLEY"	Captain J. P. Dawson.
S.S. "COURTFIELD"	Captain J. W. Martin.
S.S. "CRANLEY"	Captain W. E. Steele.
S.S. "IKBAL"	Captain M. Robertson.
S.S. "ASCOT"	Captain C. E. Cox.
S.S. "TWEEDDALE"	Captain T. M. Milne.
S.S. "LOTHIAN"	Captain J. C. Williamson.
S.S. "INKUM"	Captain E. S. Pearce.

For Freight, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1904.

[2030]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"AERATOON APCAR,"

Captain E. Fey, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1904.

[2157]

"SHIRE" LINE STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Company's Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

Captain G. C. Cundy, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst.

This steamer has superior accommodation for Saloon passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1904.

[1558]

REGULAR
STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW
YORK,
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

About

"ATHOLL" 16th Sept.

"SAGAMI" 30th Sept.

"HINDUSTAN" 8th Oct.

For Freight and further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1904.

[1877]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOTS—POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERY,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN,

DJIBOUTI, EGYPT,

MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN,

AND BLACK SEA PORTS,

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX;

ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1904,

at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS," Captain Bourdon, with

Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will

leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with

the Australian line as "Nora" bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY and ADEN.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon

only on Monday, the 14th September. Specie and

Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day.

No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday.

Parcels are not to be sent on board; they

must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents

and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1904.

[2]

1225

BLOOD POISON

We have a New Secret Remedy about

to cure the above disease. For details, apply to

Dr. J. H. Kennedy, 10, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

We do not cure. You can be treated at home

for the same price with the same guarantee

as our Remedy. We have been curing patients in every

country in the world. Our treatment is in

the same way as our Remedy, but we

do not cure. You can be treated at home

for the same price with the same guarantee

as our Remedy. We have been curing patients in every

country in the world. Our treatment is in

the same way as our Remedy, but we

do not cure. You can be treated at home

for the same price with the same guarantee

as our Remedy. We have been curing patients in every

country in the world. Our treatment is in

the same way as our Remedy, but we

do not cure. You can be treated at home

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

HIS ISLAND PRINCESS,
FROM THE NOTE OF RUPERT DE LA TOUCHE
(1825).BY
W. CLARK RUSSELL.Author of "The Wreck of the 'Conqueror,'"
"Overdue," &c.

CHAPTER X.

THE CAPTAIN'S GIFT.

Eulalie knelt at my side. She passed her arm round my neck. She then lit a candle, and this fear working in her artless nature made her behaviour as visible a transcript of her feelings as though the workings of her most secret heart were laid bare. She put her lips close to my ear to speak to me, and you would have thought that she kissed me.

In a very little while I regained my breath and then rallied promptly, stood up and taking Eulalie by the hand, thanked her for saving my life for the second time.

I never should have thought of looking for you here," says the Captain. "You certainly owe your preservation to Lily. She has been hunting for you and calling your name all night."

"I have," she said, looking at me with wearied but melting and glowing eyes and happy smile, whilst I continued to hold her by the hand in my passion of gratitude and love.

This was the last place I should have thought of," says Captain Scott, who was dressed in a white jacket and trousers and a wide straw hat and sandals. "One of my Kanakas reported it as vastly dangerous."

I came to admire the valley," says I. "I knelt down to look over and the soil gave way and I plunged fifty or sixty feet."

The Captain talked of the cave and the giant idols, but somewhat idly. He seemed wearied. Undoubtedly he had hunted for me throughout the night with zeal. Though the island was a little spot, was easy for the hand of death to find a thousand secret places in it for concealment of her dead.

Though my adventure was inglorious, and eventless, and attended with no other discovery than a cave garnished with skulls and statues, inaccessible only at the peril of life, it wrought in another way: it filled me with very often and serious reflections about Eulalie. I often looked at her as we walked to the house. But it was not until I had some leisure for meditation which followed our arrival that I asked myself how I was to become happy by honourable possession of this island princess.

Some of these thoughts were in my head when I was alone in the night on the ledge, crouching and thinking of death, after Eulalie's voice had died away, but very jumbled as you may suppose, nor did I long dwell on them, for I honestly believed myself a dead man, to whom love and life were sounds as mocking as the accumulated grin of the skull-piled altar in the cave.

But when I got to the house and was alone for a little, whilst I refreshed myself, I fell extraordinarily pensive.

Soon we sat down to a plain meal. The Captain yawned often, and said he felt as tired as if he had been on horse-back for a week.

"And how must you feel?" said the princess to me.

"I shall sleep everything off in a single watch below," I answered. "I suppose, sir," says I, "that in that case there is nothing more than what I saw."

"What more would you expect?" he asked.

"Gold and silver vessels. Things of value used in barbarous worship," I answered.

"In a South Sea Island," he cried, "where a few bits of coloured glass are esteemed above the Regalia, and where a man would give all the gold in the earth for a laced cocked hat to find in this life, but," said I, "if Eulalie and I are to dwindle here until you are likely to depart, the courtship will be long and frosty, and I durst venture to say, sir, with great respect to yourself, that so prolonged and hollow an association between Eulalie and myself must be distasteful to her as the mere contemplation of it is cruel to me."

"What do you mean? I do not understand," he exclaimed very loftily, towering in his seat. "I offer you my daughter—a Princess of the Blood Royal of England; as wife, and whilst you pronounce the gift a treasure above your aspirations in one breath, you denounce it, in another, as cruel!"

"You'll not visit that cave again, I hope," exclaimed Eulalie.

I smiled to let her understand how distant was such an intention from my mind, and then we talked of the experiences of the night, and Eulalie told me that when she missed me her first search was in the creek for the boat.

"For the boat," I cried. "Did you think I had sailed away?"

"No, no," she answered impetuously, and then with a little smile and a downward coy, but somewhat pensive look, scarce veiling her dark eyes by the droop of her long eyelashes, she exclaimed:

"I thought I would go and see if the boat was there."

"If ever I enter that boat," said I, speaking very earnestly and looking at Captain Scott, "I shall not be alone," and then finding some courage in my heart I added, partly in response to the darkening gaze Captain Scott swiftly fastened on me. "If I can induce your father to make a trip in search of a ship for England you will not consent to be left behind?"

She made no answer, but looked at him with so tender and exquisite a face of pleading that I was as moved by it as if she had wept. The gaze he fastened upon me was so steadfast, yet without unkindness, that it rapidly grew embarrassing; for this man's nature was like a weather-rock in a valley; the wind blew from many points in a very short time.

"Mark, Mr. de la Touche," says he at last, in his grand style which he would put on as a robe of state when he talked of courts and him as King, "if a boat-voyage going to bring me to mine own, to mine and my child's own, if my confronting such hideous perils of the sea as you are faced with, is to bring me into communion with an army of fifty thousand men at whose head I may march to that throne on which I should be seated," here he swelled his chest and looked mighty proudly at me, "why, sir, I might be willing to entertain your project, and break my heart," he adds with a voice that shook with sudden emotion, "by leaving half of it in the grave of the adored whom home is mine." He rolled up his eyes to God with an expression of sublime devotion, and truly looked a most regal, noble, leaving the figure. "But, he went on, "our leaving the island will avail me nothing, nor her," he added, nodding at his daughter.

"Where is my home? To what port would you have me steer? and would you subject Lily to the horrors of an open boat at sea?"

"No, sir, not I, not very willingly I can assure you," cried I vehemently. "But ships don't sail and ships don't pass."

"If you are uneasy, Mr. de la Touche," says he, quite mildly and without sarcasm, "surely you must know that you are at liberty to go."

"No, father, he's not at liberty. He has promised not to leave me," shrieked Eulalie, springing from her seat with that lightning grace which made her movements marvellous in the water, and coming to my side she caught hold of my arm as though she made me her prisoner. I took the girl's hand in both mine, and whilst I held it I regarded Captain Scott and said firmly, but without passion:

"I have vowed in my heart and I now vow to the princess in your presence, sir, that I will never leave this island unless she accompanies me."

This speech seemed to confuse him. He sat lost in thought for a few moments with his eyes upon my hands which continued to clasp Eulalie's; then with a gentle smile he rose and saying, as though he spoke to himself: "Who can fight with one's destiny? and is not love destiny?" and still speaking, but in so low a voice that I could not catch his syllables, he stepped out of the room.

Eulalie and I remained for about an hour alone. Again I told her, kissing her hand as I vowed, that I would not leave her, that I loved her as impossible for me to leave her, that I loved her as never could I have dreamt of loving a girl whom I had known for so short a time. Did she love me? Oh yes; and she told me this as a child would, looking me full in the face with no change of colour, though her eyes were soft and deep with feeling.

"It will take time," said I presently, after a pause which my pen is unequal to, "to move him, to detach him from this strange, touching hallucination which binds him to this island. But I believe it is to be done. We three must go, for you would not leave him alone."

"You will not leave her!" he cried again, motioning towards his wife's grave.

"Would you object to my taking Eulalie on visit?"

"You would not return," he answered.

"I am reasoning, sir," says I, feeling a little pettish at root with this lordly gentleman's selfish insanity, "as much on behalf of Eulalie as of myself. She is a stranger to the great world who knows nothing of men and women, their customs, fashions, and the like. Even supposing we were away for three years what she would be an education and a memory to her and help her to settle down more restfully on her return."

"You all," said he, "as if there was a ship yonder and you awaited only my permission to go aboard with Eulalie."

At this, which was true, I smiled.

"You have been here now some fifteen or sixteen crosses," said he, and by crosses he signified days, "and how many ships have passed in that time? I have been here over ten years," he goes on, pronouncing the word ten with some vehemence, "and I tell you that my memory does not carry more than three or four ships half down in all these many months. And now, before Lily appears, before we give her news of what has passed, will you tell me that you are willing to marry my daughter and live with her in this island?"

My love loosed my tongue in a hurry of ascent.

"I will do anything for her sake," I cried. "If it is your wish that we should go on, living here, I agree."

"Well said and honestly said!" says he, extending his hand again in a cordial gesture.

This in substance was all that then passed between us. My complaisance, however, was not wholly on account of my love for Eulalie. It was rather a policy which formed a part of my love. First he was a madman with whom there was no reasoning; next he might any day change his mind, come to his senses, under this head, and consent to leave the island. Then, though not advanced in years, and a strong man, he might die. These were possibilities, and I had a right to found my resolutions upon them. Certainly he did not now need to make clear to me that this island was fixed in a very desolate scene of ocean, and that if we lingered for a ship we might have to wait as long as the afflictions I had stumbled across in the cave had been standing in their horrid twilight before I discovered them.

When I lay down that night I could not sleep for thinking. I found myself in a situation that was truly extraordinary. I devotedly loved the girl that was to be made my wife by her father, and was so happy that I could have danced and sung when I thought of this gracious prize of beauty and simplicity which had come to my hands as though it had been some rare and precious fruit that grows out of reach and may be met with once in a lifetime by the greatest traveller, and which in my case had dropped at my feet.

But still my thoughts were troubled by the shadow of a continued residence in this island. This was the only part I did not like. It seemed hard to be kept to one spot of earth by the clutch of a corpse. I was proud of my Island Princess. She was a choice and brilliant flower that was much too beautiful to be allowed to fade away in these ocean-bound solitudes. I wished to see her dressed in European style. I desired the happiness of travelling through civilised life with her, watching her at the theatre, whilst fine music was being played, in art galleries where noble pieces appeal to the eye; in short I wanted to get her to England; and this being my secret consuming desire with no better prospect of escape than a small boat, weighted by my promise to a madman, it is no small wonder that in the night before my marriage I turned and heaved with these thoughts and many more, which found my eyes fastened upon the prospect out of doors when the morning light came in through the open window with the morning-breeze.

She lay asleep in her hammock, her wooden pillow was upon the grass, and her head was supported by her arm. She repose upon her back and her face looked upwards. I had never observed her in sleep before. She was more beautiful than then. did she come to me, unsummoned, and bid me for the peace of my heart and for the love she bears our child, give you her hand as her lord, husband, and lover until the great God of Heaven and Earth, who brings you together, shall dissolve you by death."

I earnestly hope, sir, that her wishes correspond with mine.

"They do," he replied, with an air of great nobility; for into the nature of this man, who believed himself, king of a great nation, had entered certain qualities and characteristics which might fitly become a king. "Ever since you asked me what was to happen to my daughter if I should die and leave her alone upon the island my mind has been so unsettled that my nights have been sadly broken. It was the haunting thought with me before you spoke—I have conversed with my wife again and again, but not until last night," says he, and thought I had never seen sadness more plain in his eyes than then. "did she come to me, unsummoned, and bid me for the peace of my heart and for the love she bears our child, give you her hand as her lord, husband, and lover death."

The emotions his speech aroused in me were so many and conflicting that for a moment or two I made no reply. I then said:

"You are bestowing a great treasure upon me, sir; a greater I could not ask for, nor hope to find in this life, but," said I, "if Eulalie and I are to dwindle here until you are likely to depart, the courtship will be long and frosty, and I durst venture to say, sir, with great respect to yourself, that so prolonged and hollow an association between Eulalie and myself must be distasteful to her as the mere contemplation of it is cruel to me."

I stood looking down upon her with a lover's wistful eyes, and whilst I gazed some happy fancy came into her slumber, and she smiled again, which was characteristic of her exquisite sweetness of disposition.

"What news do you think I have brought you, Eulalie?" said I.

"Is a ship in sight?" she exclaimed, looking me eagerly and sitting up in her hammock.

"No," I answered. "I have brought you much greater news than the report of a ship being in sight, though that will be grand news some day, I hope, and soon."

"Oh, Rupert, what is it?"

"Your father has given you to me and you are my wife."

Seeing she staved a little as though she questioned me, I said:

"I will prove the truth of my news by a token which you will understand, and I kissed her."

She coloured brightly; but I saw by the dance of her eyes that her heart was in rapture. She could only look her joy; springing out of her hammock, she gives me both her hands crying.

"Is it true, Rupert, is it true? Has my father given me to you? When did my mother consent? When did he speak to you?"

Thereupon I told her what had passed between her father and me, and how I had come straight from him to give the news.

"Does it please you, Eulalie?" says I, holding her two hands and looking into her eyes. For though it was radiant with the light of her heart it was also something sad with the solemn gloom of the majestic trees in whose deep shadow we stood.

"Oh, yes," she answered. "I knew that mother would consent. How are we to be married?"

"Your father will make us one," says I, troubled with fear that she might prove adverse to the ceremony proposed by Captain Scott.

"Where has he joined us can nothing ever separate us?" she asked.

"Nothing but death," I answered.

She withdrew one hand, leaving the other in mine, and looked at me, but a little coyly.

"You will be mine, then, to keep for ever?" says she.

"As you'll be mine."

She fell a-laughing with delight. How the instincts of her maidenhood might set themselves, they could not repel the overflow of her feelings.

"I must go and see father; come, Rupert, she cries, and she pulled me swiftly through the trees.

We caught sight of Captain Scott through the open sides of the house, sitting in the dining-room at work upon some fishing tackle. Eulalie let go my hand and fled to him. Seizing her arms round his neck, and laying her head upon his breast, sobbed.

I stood in one of the windows, much touched by the picture the pair made, which indeed was strange having regard to their shipwreck and their having lived upon this island for ten years.

I was moved by the love and tenderness with which they clung to each other.

"I must go and see father; come, Rupert, she cries, and she pulled me swiftly through the trees.

We caught sight of Captain Scott through the open sides of the house, sitting in the dining-room at work upon some fishing tackle. Eulalie let go my hand and fled to him. Seizing her arms round his neck, and laying her head upon his breast, sobbed.

I stood in one of the windows, much touched by the picture the pair made, which indeed was strange having regard to their shipwreck and their having lived upon this island for ten years.

I was moved by the love and tenderness with which they clung to each other.

"I must go and see father; come, Rupert, she cries, and she pulled me swiftly through the trees.

We caught sight of Captain Scott through the open sides of the house, sitting in the dining-room at work upon some fishing tackle. Eulalie let go my hand and fled to him. Seizing her arms round his neck, and laying her head upon his breast, sobbed.

I stood in one of the windows, much touched by the picture the pair made, which indeed was strange having regard to their shipwreck and their having lived upon this island for ten years.

I was moved by the love and tenderness with which they clung to each other.

"I must go and see father; come, Rupert, she cries, and she pulled me swiftly through the trees.

We caught sight of Captain Scott through the open sides of the house, sitting in the dining-room at work upon some fishing tackle. Eulalie let go my hand and fled to him. Seizing her arms round his neck, and laying her head upon his breast, sobbed.

I stood in one of the windows, much touched by the picture the pair made, which indeed was strange having regard to their shipwreck and their having lived upon this island for ten years.

I was moved by the love and tenderness with which they clung to each other.

"I must go and see father; come, Rupert, she cries, and she pulled me swiftly through the trees.

We caught sight of Captain Scott through the open sides of the house, sitting in the dining-room at work upon some fishing tackle. Eulalie let go my hand and fled to him. Seizing her arms round his neck, and laying her head upon his breast, sobbed.

I stood in one of the windows, much touched by the picture the pair made, which indeed was strange having regard to their shipwreck and their having lived upon this island for ten years.

I was moved by the love and tenderness with which they clung to each other.

"I must go and see father; come, Rupert, she cries, and she pulled me swiftly through the trees.

We caught sight of Captain Scott through the open sides of the house, sitting in the dining-room at work upon some fishing tackle. Eulalie let go my hand and fled to him. Seizing her arms round his neck, and laying her head upon his breast, sobbed.

I stood in one of the windows, much touched by the picture the pair made, which indeed was strange having regard to their shipwreck and their having lived upon this island for ten years.

I was moved by the love and tenderness with which they clung to each other.

"I must go and see father; come, Rupert, she cries, and she pulled me swiftly through the trees.

We caught sight of Captain Scott through the open sides of the house, sitting in the dining-room at work upon some fishing tackle. Eulalie let go my hand and fled to him. Seizing her arms round his neck, and laying her head upon his breast, sobbed.

I stood in one of the windows, much touched by the picture the pair made, which indeed was strange having regard to their shipwreck and their having lived upon this island for ten years.

I was moved by the love and tenderness with which they clung to each other.

"I must go and see father; come, Rupert, she cries, and she pulled me swiftly through the trees.

